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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, JULY 16, 1898.



shall wave. OHIO COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

(Nominated June 28, 1898.)

H. F. BEHRENS, B. W. CONNELLY, HARRY W. McLURE, RALPH McCOY. County Superintendent of Free Schools, GEORGE S. BIGGS. The War Situation.

The details of the surrender of Santiago, the arrangements for the capitulation by the Spanish army, and the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their own country by the United States. the plane for future operations, and the decree establishing martial lawthroughout Spain by that government are important features of the war news this morning, and are valuable contributions to the currin history of the struggle, which so far has brought only a series of triumphs to American arms and a succession of bitter reverses and catastro phies to the Spanish side. There is everything in all developments which warants the hope for an early peace, and nothing discouraging to the people of this country.

While the splendid accomplishments of our navy and army at Santiago may tive campaign, so far as eastern Cuba is concerned, upon the heels of that vic tory comes the news of the very great est importance from Spain, which por tends much for the immediate future From Madrid dispatches we have the information that the publication of the military decree is regarded as evidence that Spain is now ready to sue for peace and in some quarters it is believed tha negotiations are actually in progress The reasoning is logical, and de developments will confirm the state ments. Sagasta has been more than once quoted recently as saying that a mean useless sacrifice." It is with the peace purpose in mind, it is believed that the government has declared mar tial law in order that it may have ful power to suppress the uprisings which mem inevitable when the full meaning of the fall of Santiago is realized by the populace, and peace measures are

A crisis is on in Spain which is caus ing the eyes of the world to be directed that way, and matters are likely to take precipitate a negoliation which may put the great questions which face the couna shape within a brief time which will an end to the war. Then will come the grave problems that are involved in a final statement of terms of peace. Upor the conduct of European powers much depends. At present the United States is abundantly able to take care of the ettuation. Next to the movements of our own army and navy the develop ments of the next few days in Spain wil be of the deepest interest to our people

A Wise Agreement. The agreement of the United States to return to Spain the troops surrendered with Santiago, unless peace should in the meantime be declared, seems to be generally endorsed in this country, and the wisdom of the course is apparent for two reasons. From the standpoint of economy, the United States can bette afford the trouble and expense of the transportation than to keep them or hands and provide for them for an indefinite time. It will eliminate them as a possible disturbing factor in Cuba in the future, and there is no likelihoed that Spain will recuperate them and arm them for another Cuban campaign. Even if she were disposed to do so, she is not only financially unable, but in view of the practical annihilation of her naval power, she would be physically in-

The more important reason why th action shows the part of wisdom is the demonstration before the world, and especially the powers of Europe, that the American nation is consistent in its declaration that this is a war for humanity, and that it can afford to be magnani sus to a defeated enemy. It will teach the Spanish people that the character of Americans has been grossly misrepre sented to them, and will powerfully affect the sentiment in that country among those who are already outraged over the systematic deceit of which they

have been the victims. There have been few incidents in history, if any, of a similar character, Perhaps the ignorance of the Spanish popu-lace will fail to grasp the significance of such a demonstration of magnanimity

them, but there are intelligent classes who cannot fall to note it. It is an ex ample of a humane conduct of war fo all the nations to follow, and strengthen the confidence abroad in the sincerity and consistency of the an nounced purpose of the United States, as taid down by the President and Con-

Our Increasing Foreign Trade.

The remarkable showing on the fav rable side of the ledger to the treasury statement of imports and exports, for the month of June, indicates the rapid growth of our foreign trade and the inproducts in foreign markets. In the month of June our excess of exports of merchandise over imports was \$43,541, 672, compared with an excess of imports in June, 1897, of \$11,989,987.

The heavy excess of imports in June, 1897. It will be remembered, was due to the fact of a rushing in of foreign goods in advance of the taking effect of the Dingley tariff measure on the first of July. In that month our exports were but seventy-three millions, in round numbers, and the imports were eightyfive millions. Then came the rapidly in essing demand for American goods in Europe, and the spread of our foreign trade which is proving our ability to compete with the foreign manufacturers in their own markets, and for the twelve months following, to the first of the present month, our excess of the exorts has been almost phenomenal.

During the year just closed our total ncrease of exports of merchandise over those of 1897 was \$328,995,880. In the twelve months ending June, 1897, during which time the Wilson tariff bill was in force, the excess of our exports of goods over imports was but \$285,283,144 in value, while in the twelve months just closed the excess was \$615,259,024, or an increase of more than 100 per cent. crease was, to be precise, \$328,995,880.

This is a remarkable showing, and is a direct contradiction of the charge that the passage of the Dingley bill would injure our foreign trade and close forelen markets against our products Whatever may be the cause, the history of this extension of trade in the twelve months in which the new tariff law has been in effect has been just the reverse of what was expected. The United States, far from losing the "markets of the world" is steadily gaining ground

Sample Exaggesations.

When the Register starts in to misrep resent a Republican convention it isn't particular about how far it steers away contest in the Republican congressions. convention between two rival delegations from Tyler county is a gross piece of exaggeration. The feeling was confined to the representatives of the county; did not spread to the convention which settled the matter by adopting the report of the committee on creden tials, though some confusion was caused while the delegations were voting. No debate was indulged in outside of the representatives of the two local delegations, who made dignified and able arguments for their respective sides. The trouble in the Marshall delegation did not involve the convention nor any saue or question before it, since there was no contest for the nomination, but was wholly due to misunderstandings concerning the division of the vote of the delegation, which was a matter within itself to settle, and it did settle it.

These are incidents which the Register attempts to magnify into rows and to deceive its renders into believing were riotous proceedings. With the excepons of the local differences noted, which did not affect in any may the work of the convention or the result, but are incident to most political conventions, and not at all out of the ordinary, the First district convention was harmonious and good-natured. Local family troubles in one or two countles are not likely to induce the Republican party of the First district to hand it over to the Demo cratic party, much as the Register may sope. Mr. Dovener was nominated for Congress by acclamation, all other matters being laid saide, and he will be elected to represent the sentiments of the Republican party in this district on

Puerlo Pico Next.
The next war movement, unless peace comes soon, will be the capture of Puerto Rico. The climate is much better on that island than in Cuba, but the rainy season is just as uncomfortable and in view of the Spanish inability to send relief to the garrisons, the suggestion that the end of the rainy season should be awaited before an invasion o the island is advanced. The experishort Santiago campaign has taught the lesson that great risks are run at this

The purpose of the government, how ever, is to gain possession of Puerto force peace and make its title good on the American side iln peace negotiations It is ascried that the occupation of the island will be achieved more promptly and with less risk and loss than accompanied the surmounting of the obstacles which presented themselves at Santiago There is less danger from disease there and there will be less fighting; conse quently, the hardships of our troops would be materially lessened, the main objectionable feature being the tropical rains, the season for which will soon end

The Reunion Abandoned. The ultimatum of the Trunk Line Asociation in reaffirming the refusal to grant a one cent a mile rate to the reinion of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, and insisting upon fixing the rate formerly granted, has caused the abandonment of the reunion. The discrimination is such that this expense to the members of the society would keep a very large proportion of them from coming to Wheeling. The rates obtained by other cimilar reunion assem blages led the local committee to hope that the Army of West Virginia could get similar treatment, as it has received it in the past. Hundreds of veterans of the society are unable to pay heavy rallroad fares, as they would be obliged to travel long distances and they are for

view of these circumstances and the manifest unfairness of the Trunk Line Association the local committee deemed it best not to rick a fallure, though they were prepared to give the veterans a magnificent reception and make the occasion a splendid success in the way of entertainment. This matter is to be deeply regretted; it is regretted that the terms laid down by the passenger association render the abandonment of the plan necessary. Why so important a point as Wheeling should be thus disoriminated against on such an occasion is beyond comprehension.

A disputch from the front from General Miles effectually disposed of the canard that he had superceded Shafter at Santiago and that there are jealous-tes between the men. In his message to the secretary of war announcing the formal surrender of Toral, General Miles takes occasion to say: "This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their eincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered." Such language from the general of the army should silence the scandal mongers.

The United States has made a long step in the direction of restoring former conditions to the non-combatants in Cuba. The complete control of the province of Santiago de Cuba will enuble the people of that devastated region who were driven from their homes by the Spaniards to return and resume the cultivation of their lands. The United States forces will not disturb them in their rights to do this.

Blanco must be courting Fate by his bluster in defying the power of the United States, in view of what has occurred. Blanco, like other Spanish statesmen and commanders, has a lesson to learn. Those who have already learned it could give him a valuable pointer on the fruitlessness of winning victories by bluster-particularly from American sol-

A sensational yellow publication that 'on good authority" there was reason to believe that the Spaniards had given the Americans the slip and were really not in Santiago, was sprung just before the rrender. Subsequent events have added laurels to the yellow journal's reputation for unreliability.

General Miles himself expects to com mand the Puerto Rico expedition, and will have the assistance of Sampson's fleet in the bombardment of San Juan. The fate of Santiago is pretty sure to be

The situation in Spain is explosive. It will take but a match to precipitate the crisis which the government has all along feared.

What more does Spain need to satisfy

STATE PRESS GLEANINGS.

Near Huntington two men named Smith and Woolford were chopping on a tree and in some way the ax used by the former glanced and entirely severed one leg from the body of his friend. Woolford died of the injury in a short

A peculiar secident occurred at Point Pleasant the other day; a fourteen month's old child falling against a sewing machine in such a way as to pass its head through the framework. The iron framework of the machine had to be broken to extricate the child.

A special reporter informs the Star that Enoch Eagle, while fishing a few days ago, with a hook baited with a goose's melt, caught a mud cat measu ing nine inches between the eyes and six feet in length. When dressing the fish he found a half grown ground has and two soft shell turtles in the neighborhood of its digestive apparat-us. We doubted the above, but the



We don't care to criticise the management of the state university. We have been doing what we could to call attention to the merits of the institution, and to aid in building it up. But if there is any excuse for discharging a West Virginia lady as librarian and importing one from Chicago to take her place, we want to know what it is.— Parkersburg News.

Our sympathies go out to that business man of this city, says the Parkersburg News, who, in the last few days, has lost his fortune, some three or four thousand dollars, at gambling. He had sold out his business, sunk the proceeds at the poker table, and has not a sou left. He is too honorable to squeal, resorted to no technicalities to recover his money, and played a square game. That's why we sympathize with him.

The early potatoes and gardens are well night burnt beyond remedy, this together with the failure of fruit will be keenly felt by all in this section. We hope other sections will fare better than ours in these particular wants,-Hampshire Review.

Several dealers in Jefferson county have been sued by W. M. Brickerhoff, attorney, of Auburn, N. Y., for "damages and costs on account of the infringement of the trade rights" of certain plow manufacturers. The suits grow out of sales made by hardware dealers of certain, kinds of plowshares, etc., which the plaintiff plow companies contend are infringements upon their "chilled" patents. The plow fixtures and sold at a much lower figure than those made by the plaintiffs. Suits have been entered against hardware dealers all over the country for the same alleged infringements. Hagerstown dealers who have been sued will resist the suits. The question involves large interests and important patents and is attracting much attention throughout the country.—Shepherdstown Register, attorney, of Auburn, N. Y., for "dam-

It might not have been a bad idea for the government to have issued bonds in denominations as low as one dollar, as thousands of dollars worth would have been bought for souvenirs and the government would never have had to redeem them. Every country editor, under this plan, might be a bond holder.—Morgan Messenger.

BEWILDERING HUMAN NATURE.

Strange how coarse men delight to jeer at a boy's first love.

Men who are most considerate of wo-men seem to please them the least. When marriage makes a girl a woman her older sister becomes a bachelor

Mothers are dreadfully suspicious of bachelors, for whom children show an undue fondness.

Never Thought of That,
"No England for an ally,"
The lingoist doth wall;
"For if we shake the Lion's paw
We cannot twist his tail."
—Syracuse Herald.

WE have an Upright Piano, good as new. Must be sold at once.
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LIEUTENANT JOHN HAPTISTE BERNADON. The Fearless Young Officer Who Help d Dewey to Make Montijo's Fleet " Thing of the Past."

Among the first heroes who were rec-onneeded for promotion by congress was Lieutenant John Baptiste Berna-ties so faithfully that the next year, on don, the brave and dashing young officer don, the brave and dashing young officer who assisted Dewry so successfully at the battle of Manila. When Commodore isfy young Bernadon, for he saw that he the battle of Manila. When Commodore listy young Bernadon, for he saw that he Dewey sent his official report to Wash-lad a chance of making for himself a lagrand on the chrushing defeat of Spain's mark in life, and he was going to make squadron in Manila, his praise of John Baptiste Bernadon was so great that

ber 22, 1876. Leaving school with a bril-lant record behind him, he was made a where he stand until assigned to go with on the part of an enemy at war with the most part men of small means. In midshipman June 22, 1882. In March, Dewey to Manila.

Baptiste Bernadon was so great that congress decided to reward the young officer's gallantry a little more liberally special duly at Corea, in 1882 he did special duly at Corea, in 1892 he was made lieutenant (junior grade), and from February, 1891, to 1833, he did special duly on the Newark, but was com-Lieutenant John Baptiste Bernudon pelled to leave work for two months or entered the mayal academy on Septem- account of ill health. He soon recov-

GREAT CHARGES

Made by Cayalry-Do or die Rushes or Famous Organizations-The Charge of the Famous six finndeed-An Incident of the Civil War.

Philadelphia Press: In the pleasant days of old the cavalry was the most important factor in warfare. The knights composing this branch of the military encased in armor went forth to fight against bare-legged peasants, poorly armed and on foot. These they would "put" on their lance after the gallant mediaeval fashion of the times. It was a harmiess sort of sport for the knight, and unless he came against some other knight his chance of griting hurt was very little.

That foot soldiers could survive the shock of heavy cavalry, weighted down as it was with bolier plate, was thought utterly impossible until the "lifteenth century, when he mountaineers of Switzerland astonished men grown old in camps by sustaining the dreaded shock on their pikes. This demonstration of what infantry might do, and the introduction of gunpowder, brought the cavalry into neglect. Indeed, the cavalry into neglect, indeed, the cavalry had so degenerated by the beginning of the seventeenth century as to be a ponderous, insctive body. Charges at speed were unknown to it, reliance was placed on the muster and pistol instead of the sword.

It was Guistavus Adolphus, the great Swedish king and hero, who took this unwieldly body and imparted to it that calvaryman his air of romance.

One of the most famous cavalty charges made by that leader was at Lutzen, in 1632 where he met his death. The Swedish army, 20,000 strong, was ranged in two lines; the infantry held the center, while the cavairy was posted on its right and left witags; facing the Swedes was the imperial army of Austria, under Wallenstein. The battle was begun by the Swedes, with a general attack on Wallenstein. The battle was begun by the Swedes, with a general attack on Wallenstein. The battle was begun by the survey and rod a regiment of cuirassers to its support. In his ardor he outstripped his troopers and rod alone close to the Austrian ranks, drawing the enemy's fire. A sho

of the day was made.

The fiery Pappenhelm, the stoutest fighter and the greatest cavairy leader in the Austrian service, appeared upon the field. The evening before he had been at Halle, where his men were plundering the town. There the order from Wallenstein to advance had reached him. His arrival changed the aspect of affairs. He collected the fugitives and led them to the charge. All gave way before him, as he thundered into the thickest of the Swedish ranks. The Austrians seeing him fall, fied from the field, and his death put an end to one of the most signify contested battles ever fought.

The great civil war in England produced some notable cavairy leaders. Oliver Cromwell was the pride of the parlamentary force. He entered the army at forty-four years of age, a quiet country gentleman, and organized a regiment. This regiment became the famous "Ironsides," and he led it, flushed with victory, from many a field where the red flower of war had blossomed.

Perhaps the most famous cavairy

somed.

Perhaps the most famous cavalry charge of the whole war was that made at Marston Moor. This battle was commenced by Cromwell, who charged with his cavalry on the left wing of the royal army, where Prince, Rupert's horse was stationed. A fierce fight ensued between the two bodies of cavalry, which was decided in Cromwell's favor only when he brought his reserves into action.

the two bodies of cavalry, which was decided in Cromwell's favor only when he brought his reserves into action.

Another celebrated charge was at Neerwinden, where Marshal Luxemborg defeated the Prince of Orange, in 1693. Three gallant charges made by the French along the front of the enemy's position had failed utterly in their purpose; on the fourth attempt being made the cavalry in a solid body entered the field, and sweeping around to the rear of Neerwinden, hurled itself on the Dutch from behind. The charge decided the fate of the day and gave the battle to the French.

At the battle of Zorndorf General Scidiliz, Frederick the Great's famous cavalry leader, gave the victory to his king by a single brilliant charge on the Russians, who had driven the infantry in a panic from the field. The day seemed lost when Scidiliz, with 5,000 men, forced his way through the swamps of the Zobern and rolled in upon the flank of the Russians, who were thrown into confusion and finally routed by the rushing squadrons. The Prussian troopers hacked and cut at the flying men as they galloped back and forth through the disorganized mass, until from sheer exhaustion they were forced to stop the butchers. er exhaustion they wer forced to stop the butchery.

One of the most brilliant cavalry acions of the revolutionary period France was that of the 17th of Septen France was that of the III of Septem-ber, 1792, when 1,500 Prussians charged the rear guard of Dumouries' army, which numbered 1,000 men. The French gave ground and then fell back in con-fusion on their main body. The Prus-sians continued to press them and final-ly ended by charging the whole French army.

army.

At Villiers-en-Couchn about eightysix Austrians and two hundred English light dragoons, with two pieces of
artillery, attacked 10,000 French infantry and cavalry. The charge was
made with such spirit and so successfully that the French were driven from
the field with a loss of 1,200 men killed
and wounded.

fully that the French were driven from the field with a loss of 1,200 men killed and wounded.

The wars carried on by Napoleon were famous for sreat cavairy actions. The charge of the French horse at the hattle of Eglau is one of these. The French had suffered fearfully from the fire of a masked battery of seventy-two pleces, atrongly defended by Russian infanire, and Napoleon sent for Murat. "Well, are you going to let those fellows eat us up?" he asked. He then ordered his great cavairy chief to gather the chasseurs, the dragoons and the cufrassiers and charge the Russians with eighty squadrons.

Murat collected his force. Grouchy's dragoons chursed first to clear the field of the enemie's cavairy. General d'Hautpoul followed with twenty-four squadrons of culrassiers, and after him came the whole swarming mass of French horse. The culrassiers launched themselves on the Russian bayonets, but the stolld legions of the ear withstood the shock. Again and again the French recoiled from the iron wall. At length their stubborn antagonists gave ground at one point, making a breach through which the culrassiers and dragoons strove to be first to pass. Once back of the first line, the rest came maturally. The overthrow of the Russian regiments followed and then the horse scattered to slaughter. The Russians still fought in squads and companies and among these the cavairy rode on all sides. To add to the horror of this charge the Russians trained their artillers on their own solders and on the French, firing billndly, and scemlingly not caring whether friends or foes wentdown.

General Kellermann's charge at Maranathy same table. He had

General Kellermann's charge at Mar-engo was equally remarkable. He had

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received orders to attack the Austran-cavairy, and swept down upon it with extraordinary vigor. It was dispersed and Kellermann threw himself on the finnk of a column of grenadiers, already assailed in front by the French infan-try. He split the column in two, his dragoons sabering to right and left, till at last to save themselves from utter destruction the Austrians threw down their arms and surrendered, but Keller-mann did not stop. He rushed on the mann did not stop. He rushed on the dragoons of Lichtenstein and broke

At Waterloo the first charge of the At Waterloo the first charge of the English cavalry on the French position was galantly made. The English troops cut a column of 5,000 men literally to pieces and swept it from their path. Napoleon, seeing the confusion, ordered his culrassiers to the attack. A desperate fight followed when the two bodies of horsemen came together. At last the English were driven back, but less than one-fifth of the squadron regained the British lines. British lines.

Of all cavalry charges, perhaps tha of the immortal Six Hundred, during the war of the Crimea, is the most fa It was the result of a fo

mous. It was the result of a foolish order, and it was as unnecessary as it was heroic, for it entailed only a useless slaughter of brave men.

When the order came Lord Cardigan led his troops down the open valley, where they were cruelly exposed to the fire of artillery and infanty in front and on both flanks. Thus they were assailed for the whole distance of their tragic ride. The fire of the cannon and rifles almost destroyed the brigade. Less than two hundred men survived the charge.

rines almost destroyed the brigade. Less than two hundred men survived the charge.

A charge quite as heroic as that of the six hundred was made by General Fremont's bodyguard near Springfield. Mo., in the first year of the civil war. Major Zagonei, with one hundred and fifty of his troops, found the town in possession of a Confederate force of 2,000 men. The bodyguard had made a forced march of fifty miles in seventeen hours. It had never been under fire, and men and horses were almost exhausted. But when Zagonei explained the situation to his little command and asked them whether they wanted to fight or turn back, there was only one answer—they asked to be led forward.

The Confederates formed in line of battle on the edge of a wood. To charge them the guard was compelled to ride down a long, narrow lane. They went through this ordeal, men falling at every step, dismounted, tore down a high rall fence, led their horses over in the face of the enemy's fire, remonnted, formed and charged. The engagement lasted but a few minutes, but it was attended by an appalling loss of life.

What was the most important cavalry action of the entire civil war took place in June, 1963, at Brandy Station. The Confederate force was 12,000 men, while the federals numbered about 15,000. The fight was unique in that both *fdee fought on foot and with their rifles for the most part, though this was varied at times by most gallant charges and countercharges.

The line of battle, extended for fully

at times by most gallant charges and countercharges.

The line of battle extended for fully three miles along the Rappahannock. The fate of the day was finally decided by the brilliant charge made by W. H. Lee's and Jones' brigade through the woods on the federal right.

The Farewell. No time—no time for a kiss, Clarisse; The red of your lips I see— But Love is a dreamer, and what's a kiss—

RissThough the lips be yours-to me?
The war-fires flame, and the bullets hiss;
You shall snare me not with a kiss-Clarisse!

No time—no time for a dream, Clarisse, Though the heaven of your eyes I see; But Love is a dreamer, and what is the blies. Of a dyling dream to me? I answer the drums with my heart—like

No time for the red of your lips, Clarisse, And your luminous heaven of eyes! But kies-with your finger-tips, Clarisse, Farewell to the dream that dies! Shall your white face haunt me (how white it is) In the light and the night of the fight, Clarisse!

-Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitu-tion.

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Blow's This?

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Ocean end New York Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Open all the year, \$2.00 per day, \$10 to \$12.50 weekly.

D. KNAUER.

NEW ADVESTISEMENTS. W. B. SIMPSON. NOTARY PUBLIC.

FOR SALE-Stocks, Bends and In-Money to Loan on City Property. Fire Insurance, No. 1200 Market St., R. R. Ticket Office

The entire plant of the Commer Printing Co. rear IIII Marist street, a sisting of a fine pony Caribbell cylin and two dob printing presses, 20 fonts and body type, cases, attails, and eviling necessary for a first-class prin office. I will receive scaled bids unto clock noon July 3 for any just, or plant as a whole. Call and examin reserve the right to reject any or all 1 july 1. The GARVIN, Assign FOR SALE.

Unequaled Value. M cents buys a pound of our Ronsted Coffee, that cannot be equaled. Try it.

H. F. BEHRENS CO.

OUTINGS AND PICNICS. The greatest selection of Delica ampling Out you ever heard of a amales, Hot Vienna Sausages, consider, Roast Chicken and Turke de Chicken, Ham, Beef and Turke do Chicken, Ham, Beef and Turke ion, Sardines, Russian Caviar, et fine selection of Cheese, Crack.

ALBERT STOLZE & CO.

. .. July SAVINGS

1887...\$ 2,964.15 BANK. 1897... 255,028.02 1898....303,880.13

of July, A. D. 1898.

NOTICE OF RECEIVERS OF THE WHEELING DRUG CO. Notice is hereby given that by a decree of the circuit court of Ofilo county, entering on July 15, 188, in the chancery cause of R. T. Devries and others us, the Wheeling Drug Co. and others, the undesigned was appointed receivers of the Wheeling Drug Co., and all persons who have claims against said company are requested to fit the same with the undersigned receivers duly verified, and all persons who owe the said company are requested to make settlement at as carly is day as possible.

of July, A. D. 1888 PRANK GRUSE, R. T. DEVRIES, 1916 Receivers of Wheeling Drug Co.

STANTON'S OLD CITY BOOK STORE Don't suffer with headache

Powder &

R. H. LIST,

GEO. W. JOHNSON'S SONS, 1210 Main Street.

L IST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN ty, W. Va., Saturday, July 18. To obtain any of the following the applicant must ask for advertised lotters, giving date of list: LADIES LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Nuss, H.
Phyriewood, J. F.
Pulittion, Willie
Reed, C.
Schoch, Benj.
Sigwalt, E.
Schmitt, Ignaz
Snyder, Wm., jr.

Jewett's

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS.

1312 Market St.

Job Printing Office

1521 Market Street

..Patriotic Stationery...

Red Cross

will cure you in 15 minutes. Sold by

DRUGGIST # # 1010 Main Street.

We have a few Extra Large Refrigerators you can buy cheap. If you are in need of something large and good we can suit you

Cole, Miss Ida Fulton, Mrs. Molle McDumott, Mrs. A Harrison, Mrs. Jennie Holmes, Mrs. E. Hores, Miss Victor-Une George Whittaker, Mrs. George George George George

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Berger, R. F.

Burkbard, Adam
Harringer, H. A.

Button, Wallace (2)

Brunner, Walter
Brunner, Walter
Eherle, Wm. F.

Eherle, Wm. F.

Elois, Gulseppe,
Gerdlaer, G. M.

Scloch, Benj.

Sigwalf, E.

Schull, Langy

Jones, A. J. Snyder, Wm., Jr. Mahoney, William (E. Vidneyle, Jose-Merkel, L. Wade, Curtis FIRMS. Merchants' National United States Art Union. GEORGE WISE, P. M.

Prices Reduced to close out for the season.

Low Prices Gasoline Stoves. 2-Burner \$2.50.

3-Burner \$3.50.

NESBITT & BRO.,

The Intelligencer...

The largest and most complete Job Printing Establishment in the city and one of the most extensive in the Ohio Valley Possesses every facility for the prompt execution of all kinds of work, from a Neat Card or Cir-cular to a Monater Poster, in any variety of volors, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable

terms, Country merchants, farfe-ers and others requiring Store Bills, Public Sale Bills, etc., will find it to their advantage to call at or address The Intelligence Job Printing Office.

MUTUAL